

NATIONAL EAST TIMOR WINTER MOBILISATION — YOUR ACTION CAN SPEED THEIR VICTORY

EAST TIMOR FIGHTS ON



**Heavy
losses hit
Indonesians**

It is seven months since the Indonesian generals launched a full-scale invasion of East Timor.

Today, there are 40,000 Indonesian troops trying to crush East Timor. But they have failed, despite their massacre of over 60,000 Timorese and their use of warships and planes to bomb the country.

The Indonesians still only control 15 villages and towns. Their latest offensive, launched early in June, has failed dismally.

In a radio message picked up by Telecom Darwin on June 23, Fretilin said that guerrillas had recaptured over nine villages seized by the Indonesians in the June offensive.

In one battle for the central mountain town of Turiscai, 323 Indonesian soldiers were killed in an ambush and seven trucks destroyed.

On May 23, 127 Indonesian soldiers were killed at the border village of Memo which shows just how little the Indonesians control.

At least 1,000 Indonesian soldiers are being killed every month, according to Australian estimates.

In revenge, the Indonesian generals are committing horrifying atrocities against the captured civilian population.

The Indonesian generals have not won and will not win this war. Their failure to crush the East Timorese means the Indonesian military dictatorship now faces strong discontent from its soldiers, while the incredible corruption (See story inside) of the generals has sent the country bankrupt.

The Fraser government, like the Whitlam government before it, bears a great deal of responsibility for the Timor tragedy. It continues to supply the generals with military and economic aid. Behind the scenes in the United Nations it has helped the Indonesians. It has accepted the cover-up of the murder of five Australian journalists last October by Indonesian invaders. It has seized the Fretilin radio in Darwin. The Commonwealth Bank has frozen \$38,000 of Fretilin money in a Darwin bank account on the basis of a technicality.

The Fraser government has refused to allow ships with humanitarian aid to sail for East Timor.

How much longer will the government continue to acquiesce in one of the bloodiest acts of aggression and massacre only 400 miles from Darwin, against a people who helped hold the Japanese at bay in World War II, at a cost of 40,000 Timorese lives?

**TAKE PART IN THE EAST
TIMOR WINTER
MOBILISATION IN YOUR CITY
ON JULY 15, 16 or 17 AND
MAKE YOUR VOICE HEARD.....**



STOP PRESS: AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT SABOTAGES FRETILIN VISIT

The Australian Government has refused to reply to a request for visas by Mr Roque Rodrigues and Ms Adelina Tilman, Fretilin representatives, who were to

have begun a national speaking tour on June 23.

As we go to press (June 30), the Immigration Department is still saying the applications are "under consideration". This has been the answer for the last two weeks.

Mr Roque Rodrigues is East Timor Ambassador to Mozambique, while Ms Tilman is representative of the Timor Popular Women's Organisation. They were invited to tour by the Campaign for Independent East Timor and Australia East Timor Association as a lead-up to the East Timor Mobilisation.

The government's sabotage of their tour is another example of

the underhanded support it gives to Indonesian aggression.

At the same time, the Japanese Government on June 29 refused to give Mr Chris Santos, Democratic Republic of East Timor Information Officer in Melbourne, a visa to make a speaking tour in Japan.

In March this year, the Papua-New Guinea Government refused East Timor Minister Abilio Araujo permission to visit Port Moresby.

We ask you to make your protest heard to the Minister for Immigration, Mr M. Mackellar, Canberra. Demand freedom of entry and freedom of speech for Fretilin in Australia!

**NATIONAL EAST TIMOR WINTER MOBILISATION
JULY 15 - 16 - 17 IN YOUR CITY (see details back page).**

The rape of East Timor

The people of East Timor already know what integration of Indonesia means. In the past six months, they have seen how the Indonesian military treat the East Timorese they have captured.

In the days following the full-scale attack on the capital, Dili, on December 7, 1975, hundreds of Timorese were killed. According to letters smuggled out of Dili, and published in the *Northern Territory News*, 80 per cent of the male population of Dili was killed. Many of those killed were Chinese, who mistakenly believed that the Indonesians would respect their political neutrality.

Women were forcibly taken on board Indonesian warships and pack-raped, before being killed. Everything that could be plundered was taken. Only one Chinese shop escaped because its owner offered a sufficiently high bribe to the Indonesian commander.

Indonesian sources (*The Age*, February 14, 1976) admitted this initial rape of Dili, but blamed it on ill-disciplined troops, whom the Indonesians claimed had been sent back to Indonesia.

But Fretilin reports continue to allege that the same horrifying torture, rape and massacres continue. And the Indonesians refuse to allow a single journalist or independent observer into East Timor to verify or deny these reports.

We can only assume that the systematic rape of East Timor continues. Otherwise, why would the Indonesians want to continue this war without any observers being present?

A pro-Indonesian Timorese, Lopes da Cruz, during a press

conference in Djakarta last February admitted that 60,000 Timorese ten per cent of the population had been killed because of "Indonesian excesses".

This was confirmed by Jose Martins, another pro-Indonesian Timorese, who last May denounced the Indonesians at the United Nations and here in Australia.

The Indonesian troops are treating the captured Timorese virtually as slaves. The Indonesians take revenge on the civilians whenever Fretilin guerrillas defeat them. In this the Djakarta generals react like the Nazis of World War II.

Last May, for example, in the south coast village of Suai, 67 young Timorese boys were executed when they objected to the rape of their sisters and sweethearts. This was reported by Fretilin in a radio message picked up by Telecom Darwin.

Such scenes are continuously reported by Fretilin radio.

The Indonesian officers are like modern robber barons who plunder East Timor of everything moveable washing machines, motor scooters, etc. while, because there is a severe shortage of rice in Java (the Indonesian government will have to import two million tons of rice this year) the Indonesians are actually shipping harvested rice out of East Timor.

But to see what Indonesian conquest would mean, we should look at Indonesia itself.

The present military regime came to power in 1965. Between half and one million Indonesian opponents of the military dictatorship were killed in that seizure of power. Over 100,000 political prisoners remain in Indonesian prisons and camps, according to Amnesty International.

The Indonesian generals themselves admit to holding 34,500 political prisoners, the big majority of whom have never been charged, but are only "suspects".

Describing one of these prisons, Kali Sosok, near Surabaya, where political suspects are held, Australian journalist Hamish McDonald (*National Times*, June 7-12, 1976) wrote: "It's a hell of a place. There is severe punishment for the slightest infringement of rules ... Beatings are quite common."

The Indonesian generals have plundered the Indonesian economy. Even though petroleum prices increased four times, the Indonesian national oil company Pertamina went bankrupt owing over \$10 billion. The former head of Pertamina, General Sutowo was recently dismissed from his position, and left immediately for Switzerland, where he has some \$3 billion in his own personal account!

But Sutowo was a business partner of Mme. Suharto, the wife of the President, General Suharto. Mme. Suharto, who is known as "Mme. Ten Percent" because she takes 10 per cent of all big business deals for herself (and her husband) is the biggest single hotel owner in Indonesia.

As a result of this incredible corruption, Indonesia now has a national debt of \$17 billion and its economy is in the hands of international banks, who aim to get back the money owing to them, plus heavy interest.

The generals have pack raped the whole country, and now want to do the same thing to East Timor. They have done so in close collaboration with the big multinational corporations, including Australian companies such as BHP who have made super-profits in Indonesia, plundering the mineral and forest resources of this country.

The East Timorese know that they have no alternative but "independence or death", for even those who would survive the massacres would be slaves in their own country. ★

How your taxes help the generals

Australian taxpayers are helping finance the Indonesian generals' war in East Timor.

Last year, \$6,750,000 was spent on military equipment for the Indonesian military dictatorship. This included four Nomad aircraft and six small patrol boats. The Nomad aircraft are equipped with rockets and are effective in anti-guerrilla warfare. The patrol boats enforce the Indonesian naval blockade, preventing humanitarian aid getting into East Timor.

If the Indonesian generals did what they have said they would do and "blow out of the water" any Australian ship seeking to take humanitarian aid into East Timor, it is these patrol boats which would be part of the action

In the past four years, Australia has given Indonesia over \$21 million in military aid. This included 16 Sabre jets, two Dakota aircraft, 760 field radio transceivers, four Nomad aircraft, one ex-RAN Attack Class Patrol boat, and six small patrol boats.

Over 840 Indonesian officers have been given special training in Australian military establishments since 1971. Some have even been given training in "interrogation" (that is, torture) methods, which they are no doubt using in East Timor today.

The Australian Labor Party, the ACTU, the Australian Union of Students, churches and East Timor support groups have all called for an

end to military aid to Indonesia, while the ACTU has imposed a ban on all military aid going to Indonesia.

Economic aid to Indonesia also provides, indirectly, military help. The Australian government last year gave nearly \$23 million in economic aid, much of which went to pay for a new telecommunications network to cover Indonesian islands near East Timor. Such aid obviously has military uses. But any economic aid means that the Indonesian government, which is already bankrupt, can spare more resources for the genocidal war in East Timor.

Such government "economic" aid does not reach the poor who desperately need help. It goes into the pockets of corrupt generals, or is used to boost enterprises run by them.

Australia is not the only country helping Indonesia militarily. President Ford has asked Congress to approve \$46.1 million military aid to Indonesia in the coming year. West Germany is supplying Hercules air transport planes.

Australia is involved directly in the aggression against East Timor, because we are helping finance this war and provide military hardware for it.

The Fraser government says it is anxious to save money. Military and economic aid to Indonesia is a place where it could save money - and help the East Timorese people.

Demand Fraser spends money for jobs and social services, not for war.

Faking Timor's 'Free choice'

The Indonesian propaganda machine has been working overtime in recent months to convince the world that the East Timorese really want to join Indonesia.

The Indonesian generals got together a few Timorese in a luxury hotel in Bali early last December just before the full-scale invasion, and had them declare East Timor part of Indonesia.

After the invasion, the generals set up a "Provisional Government of East Timor" on an Indonesian warship in Dili harbor. Only after many weeks did the "government" step ashore.

The "Governor of East Timor" appointed by the Indonesians was Arnaldo Araujo, leader of the very small APODETI party which never had more than 200 members. A few UDT leaders were also included in the puppet government. They had fled to Indonesia in August 1975 after their attempt to seize power was defeated by the people.

The UDT in August had declared East Timor "independent".

But in December they did a complete somersault and voted for integration in Indonesia, in contradiction with their program. Most UDT leaders and followers denounced this.

Then in May, 1976, the Indonesians hurriedly appointed a fake "People's Representative Council", which met in Dili only for 1½ hours on May 31 to rubber stamp integration. Observers and journalists were only allowed to stay in three hours and were forbidden to speak to Timorese.

Now a delegation of Indonesian officials is going to East Timor to see if the people want integration. Farce follows farce.

The Indonesians dare not allow journalists or independent observers to stay in East Timor for

more than a few hours. They dare not let them speak to the people.

The last time the Indonesian generals staged a takeover was in West Irian (West Papua New Guinea) in 1969. Here is how Hugh Lunn (*The Australian*, March 4, 1976) described this "Act of Free Choice":

"About 500 Papuan people were gathered together and told about the Act of Free Choice. They all stood in silence. Then six men were asked to go into the crowd and find out their decision. There was no open vote, no open questions. The men went through the crowd and came out again and named the six 'elected' representatives. They were, in fact, selected, not elected."

"At that point, three Papuans came through the crowd holding a sign saying 'One man, one vote'. Their appearance raised a mighty cheer from the crowd, a cheer which died almost as soon as it started. Armed Indonesians immediately arrested the three men despite pleas from UN officials"

Lunn described another incident where a list of 5,000 names opposed to integration was presented to a UN official and a demonstration for independence took place. "Immediately batons were drawn and punches thrown. Those yelling 'Alone' were bashed against the edge of trucks and thrown bodily into the back and driven off in minutes."

Lunn visited (secretly) concentration camps and saw thousands of heavily armed Indonesian troops.

That is how Suharto practises "free choice". Today, thousands of West Papuans are in concentration camps, many more dead, while others continue guerrilla warfare.

A repeat of this farce of "self-determination" must never be allowed to occur in East Timor.

There can be no "Act of Free Choice" until all Indonesian troops are withdrawn from East Timor. ★

East Timor President Xavier do Amaral (left) and Interior Minister Alarico Fernandes (right) with Fretilin army commanders, November 1975



Fretilin militia, November 1975

INDONESIAN TROOPS OUT OF EAST TIMOR NOW!

Why FRETILIN will win

Australians cannot be indifferent to the fate of East Timor. The East Timorese have the right to independence as a nation, as a people with their own distinctive ethnic identity, which differs from that of the West Timorese, let alone that of the Javanese who form the majority in Indonesia.

In World War II, the East Timorese lost 40,000 people in their efforts to support the Australian commando units against the Japanese militarists. As a near neighbor, only 400 miles from Darwin, the East Timorese deserve not only gratitude for past efforts, but sympathetic support which can guarantee a future of lasting friendship and co-operation between near neighbors.

In the period since the fall of fascism in Portugal in April 1974, the people of East Timor have left no doubt that they support Fretilin and independence, as against integration with Indonesia.

By December 1974, Fretilin had over 80,000 signed-up members, and the support of 90 per cent of the total population of 650,000, as shown in the elections for village chiefs held by the Portuguese authorities in June 1975.

Since September 1975, after the defeat of the attempt of the UDT party to grab control in August, Fretilin has been leading the fight against the Indonesian invasion. From September to December 1975, it fought 10,000 Indonesian troops in the border region. Since December 7, 1975, until now, it has battled against over 40,000

Indonesian troops currently in East Timor. Fretilin has only been successful because of the strong links it has with the people.

Fretilin unites those who support independence and the economic and social measures needed by a developing country to overcome centuries of colonial-imposed backwardness.

Fretilin has shown the people what liberation would mean, first when they began an anti-illiteracy campaign among the country's 90 per cent illiterates. For the first time, the people were taught in their own language, Tetum, and at the same time, told how independence would help them.

Fretilin also set up people's health centres and began co-operatives. Creches were established. After Fretilin was virtually in control between September and December 1975, these programs were stepped up. Even today, Fretilin guerrillas in the mountains, fighting the Indonesian invaders, continue to apply the programs against illiteracy, poor health and low agricultural production.

When the Indonesian generals poured 40,000 troops into East Timor, they thought the war would be over quickly. But they were wrong. Fretilin still controls the majority of the countryside. The Indonesian troops control only a string of a dozen or so towns and villages along the coast and inland from Dili along the main road. Outside these towns and villages, the Indonesian troops are surrounded. Even in the capital, Dili, they do not dare venture to the airport, 8 kms away, without a military escort.

The East Timorese are fighting a guerrilla war: they concentrate on capturing weapons from the invaders, killing groups of Indonesians left to garrison towns,

or ambush those sent to attack villages.

It is the same sort of war that the Vietnamese fought, first against the Japanese, then the French, and finally against American military might.

When the guerrillas have the support of the people, they cannot be defeated.

The Indonesian army is not the American army. Indonesia's soldiers are poorly-trained (except for 40,000 crack troops), and poorly equipped. Their air force and navy are, by world standards, weak.

The Indonesian soldiers are only fighting because they have been ordered to fight. They are poorly supplied with food and ammunition, because of the inefficiency and corruption of their officers, and because East Timor guerrillas stop supplies reaching the Indonesians in the mountains.

Finally, the Indonesian economy is bankrupt. Indonesia owes over \$17,000,000,000 to other countries. The war in East Timor costs over \$10 million a month.

Already, after six months of full-scale invasion, the Indonesian soldiers are sick of the war. They know that if they are killed, their relations receive nothing and they are buried without military honors. If they are wounded, their relations are not allowed to see them.

There are many reports of other generals and officers in the Indonesian army preparing for the overthrow of the ruling Suharto-Murtopo clique, because of their incredible corruption and because of the defeats Indonesian troops have suffered in East Timor.

East Timor will win and become an independent nation because the whole people are fighting, and because the Indonesian people will not endure the cost of this war. ★



Villagers at Fretilin rally, May 20, 1975, in Dili for first anniversary of founding of Fretilin. Photo: Oliver Strewe

Peacock's doubletalk on Timor aid

On December 2, 1975, the last doctors left East Timor. Five days later, the Indonesian army invaded, killing many hundreds indiscriminately.

Soon after, the Indonesians destroyed Dili hospital with mortar fire.

Today, the half million East Timorese living in areas free from the Indonesians, do not have a single doctor to look after their needs. All modern medical supplies have been used up, and the people must now rely on traditional medicines. At the same time, Fretilin have set up over 70 medical posts, to at least teach the people basic hygiene and first aid, to limit the death toll of the war.

A number of attempts have been made to organise humanitarian aid for the East Timorese. But each time a ship has been about to set sail from Australia with medical and food supplies, the Indonesian generals have said they will "blow the ship out of the water".

The Australian Government has not even protested against these Indonesian threats, just as they made no protest about the murder of five Australian journalists last October.

Australian Foreign Minister Andrew Peacock refuses to allow any ship to sail with humanitarian aid to East Timor because of this "danger".

He always excuses his own failure to help the people of East Timor by referring to the "possibility" that the International Red Cross will be

allowed to again enter into East Timor.

But Mr. Peacock knows very well that the Indonesian generals are not prepared to allow the Red Cross into East Timor, and above all, not into Fretilin-held areas.

Despite the fact that negotiations have been going on for four months between Indonesia and the Red Cross, very little progress has been made. Red Cross representative Pasquier was only allowed into Dili for a few days in June. No decision has been made to allow Red Cross teams back into the country. Indonesia wants all aid channelled through the Indonesian Red Crescent, which is run by the military.

That would mean no aid would get through to the East Timorese in Fretilin-held areas.

Even the most optimistic observers do not expect International Red Cross aid to reach East Timor before Christmas, but it could be much longer, if ever, before Red Cross aid enters East Timor.

Moreover, as Indonesia plans to declare East Timor part of Indonesia on August 15, 1976, it will then have the excuse to refuse all aid going to East Timor.

Meanwhile, the people of East Timor are without doctors, without medicine, and without enough food.

The Australian Government is guilty of failing to do anything to stop this tragic situation continuing. That is why the trade union ship, which still plans to go to East Timor, as soon as a suitable vessel is found, deserves your strong support. ★

Timor's women fight invaders

A new force has emerged in the East Timor independence movement: Timorese women.

The fight for independence has given Timorese women a new realisation of their abilities and rights. They have joined the fight, including the armed resistance itself.

The first all-women military units were formed in August 1975, in the front line of the battle against Indonesian attacks over the border.

The Timorese women soon realised the need for their own organisation. On August 28, 1975, the Popular Organisation of Timorese Women (OPMT) was formed.

Rosa (Muki) Bonaparte was the secretary of OPMT. She was savagely murdered by Indonesian paratroopers on December 7, 1975.

We publish below extracts from a



Fretilin woman guerrilla

statement issued by Muki on behalf of the OPMT on September 18, 1975. It stands as a statement of hope for all Timorese women.

What is the Popular Organisation of Timorese Women OPMT?

The Popular Organisation of Timorese Women is a mass organisation of the Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor Fretilin which enables Timorese women to participate in the revolution. The principal objective of women participating in the revolution is not, strictly speaking, the emancipation of woman as woman, but the triumph of the revolution, and consequently, the liberation of woman as a social being who is the target of a double exploitation: that under the traditional conceptions and that under the colonial conceptions.

The exploited and oppressed position of women is not a phenomenon limited to East Timor.

In the great majority of countries, women are deprived of their most fundamental rights, being denied an active participation in political life.

The ideology of a system in which women are considered as "inferior beings" submitted Timorese women to a double exploitation:

- * A general form, which applies without distinction to both men and women and which manifests itself by forced labor, starvation salaries, racism, etc.

- * Another form of a specific character, directed to women in

particular. By separating them from their husbands through forced labor, by depriving them of the means of sustenance for home and children, colonialism has thus created conditions which force women to sell their bodies into prostitution.

As the total destruction of all forms of exploitation is an objective of our revolution, led by Fretilin, the revolutionary vanguard of the People of East Timor, the front has adopted a fighting strategy to restore to women the position and rights due to them in the new society which we are building through revolution.

The creation of OPMT has a double objective:

Firstly, to participate directly in the struggle against colonialism, and second to fight in every way the violent discrimination that Timorese women have suffered in colonial society.

Timorese women must thus unite and organise around OPMT in order to fight the causes of their exploitation. Women can only struggle and conquer if they are united and organised.

There are some tasks which are important this time.

The first task for women is to educate Timorese children, who will continue the revolution of the Mau Bere people. To this end it is necessary to create creches and kindergartens in all regions so that children will receive an education that will transform them into good revolutionaries, and the mothers will also be freed to work side by side with the men in the fields, that is, in the national reconstruction, the reconstruction of our country East Timor.

The second equally important task will be to organise the more active and conscious women and to awaken those who are passive and submissive under the exploitation which they suffer. ★

NATIONAL EAST TIMOR WINTER MOBILISATION

JULY 15-16-17

SYDNEY: THURSDAY, JULY 15. Rally 1 p.m., Sydney University. Main Rally, 4 p.m. - 5.30 p.m. - Teachers' Federation Auditorium, 300 Sussex St., City (near cnr. Bathurst St.). Fretilin speakers, Timorese music, prominent local speakers. Then **MARCH** to Indonesian Consulate, leaving 5.30 p.m.

MELBOURNE: FRIDAY, JULY 16. Rally from 3.30 p.m. to 5 p.m. at **CITY SQUARE**, then march to **INDONESIAN AIRWAYS OFFICE**. Fretilin and local speakers, street theatre.

CANBERRA: Thursday JULY 15, 3 pm: demonstration at Indonesian Embassy, Darwin Ave. 4 pm, march to city. 5 pm, rally at Garema Place.

BRISBANE: Saturday, JULY 24, Rally 10 am, King George Square.

WOLLONGONG: Saturday, JULY 17, March from Trade Union Centre, Station St., 10.30 am.

ADELAIDE: Saturday, JULY 17, Rally, City Square, 10 am.

NEWCASTLE: Saturday, JULY 17, 9.45 am, Pacific Park, Pacific St., then march.

For details of action in other cities contact addresses below.

Thousands of Australians on July 15-16-17 will protest against the genocidal war of aggression launched by the Indonesian generals against East Timor.

By joining these protests you can help shorten the war, lessen the killing. The East Timorese people are still containing the invasion to a minority of their country.

YOUR ACTION CAN SPEED THEIR VICTORY

The demands to be raised at the Mobilisation are:

- ★ **INDONESIAN TROOPS OUT OF EAST TIMOR NOW**
- ★ **INDONESIA: NO AID, NO TRADE**
- ★ **RECOGNISE THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF EAST TIMOR**
- ★ **SOLIDARITY WITH FRETILIN**

URGENT APPEAL

The East Timor support groups in Australia, and East Timor Ministers abroad urgently need your financial support to continue the struggle against Indonesian aggression.

Please give as generously as you can.

FILL IN THE FORM BELOW AND RETURN TO ONE OF THE ADDRESSES OPPOSITE.

NAME:

ADDRESS:

..... Postcode:

I ENCLOSE \$..... AS A DONATION TO HELP END THE WAR IN EAST TIMOR.

PLEASE KEEP ME INFORMED OF EAST TIMOR SUPPORT ACTIVITIES.

Authorised by the Campaign for Independent East Timor, first floor, 232 Castlereagh St., Sydney, NSW, 2000, Australia (phone 26 1701) for the National East Timor Winter Mobilisation. Printed by Australian Radical Publications, 21 Ross St., Forest Lodge, NSW, 2037.



TIMOR FLASHES

The search for a ship to carry humanitarian supplies gathered by trade unions to East Timor goes on.

After pressure mounted by different forces in Australia resulted in the cancellation of the first ship hired, the trade unions involved are now looking, not only in Australia, but overseas for another ship to hire.

WANT TO HELP EAST TIMOR? CONTACT ONE OF THESE ADDRESSES AND SEND YOUR DONATIONS THERE ALSO:

Campaign for Independent East Timor (CIET), first floor, 232 Castlereagh St., Sydney (Phone: 26 1701).

Australia-East Timor Association (AETA), C/- Andrew Hewett, secretary, 208 Little Lonsdale St., Melbourne, Vic. (663 3677).

C.I.E.T., C/- BWIU, fifth floor, Trades Hall, Edward St., Brisbane, Q.

C.I.E.T., C/- Storemen & Packers Union, Trades Hall, South Terrace, Adelaide, S.A.

C.I.E.T., P.O. Box 4202, Darwin, N.T.

C.I.E.T., Trades Hall, Union St., Newcastle, NSW.

A.E.T.A., C/- 14 Mary St., North Hobart, Tas.

A.E.T.A., C/- 11 Valetta St., West Wollongong, NSW.

C.I.E.T., C/- Rod Noble, Wright College, University of New England, Armidale, NSW.

Timor Information Service, first floor, 183 Gertrude St., Fitzroy, Vic.

Friends of East Timor, P.O. Box T1810, G.P.O., Perth, WA.

The East Timorese people are gaining increasing international support for their struggle. The Democratic Republic of East Timor is recognised by 13 countries, and has the active support of many others.

The four East Timor Ministers abroad were sent overseas days before the Indonesian invasion on December 7, by their government, to rally support.

The four Ministers have travelled extensively. Their overseas headquarters are in Mozambique. Visits have been made to Cuba, China, Vietnam, Algeria, Libya, North Korea, France, Holland, Britain, Sweden, Norway, and to many African countries.

The Fretilin Ministers are confident that, at the Non-Aligned Heads of State Conference in Colombo, Sri Lanka, in August, a strong resolution condemning Indonesian aggression will be carried.

The World Peace Council has set August 10 as International Day of Solidarity with the Heroic People of East Timor. Its affiliates throughout the world will celebrate this day.

The East Timor Red Cross was established on June 10, 1976, inside East Timor to help war victims. Its headquarters are in Fretilin liberated areas and its director is Mr. Coli Mali. The news of its formation was picked up by Telecom Darwin in a Fretilin radio message on June 23.

Radio Maubere is the national radio of the Democratic Republic of East Timor. It broadcasts from inside East Timor every Wednesday, Friday and Sunday at 7 pm Darwin time, on 3804 khz, 75 metres band. It is meant primarily for Timorese, but there are parts broadcast in English. Reception in Darwin is possible, despite the low-powered transmitter used in East Timor.

One feature of the broadcasts are the appeals to Indonesian troops to refuse to fight against the Timorese, and turn their anger against the generals.

The "final act of consultation" by the Indonesian dictatorship, before formalising integration, took place on June 24. Forty Indonesian officials including two Ministers flew to Dili for a few hours. But they did not go to the second major town, Baucau, because as they later admitted (*Sydney Morning Herald*, June 28), Fretilin was attacking the airport.

Radio Maubere reported (June 25) that as well Fretilin guerrillas had launched a major attack on Baucau beach, capturing large quantities of Indonesian arms landed there.

The Indonesian delegation also failed to complete its planned visits to Same, Suai, Bobonaro and Atauro, because of Fretilin attacks.

In other words, the Indonesians could only take their Ministers to a few towns, mostly near the border. This shows how little they control.

DON'T TRAVEL TO INDONESIA

Your tourist dollars help the generals wage war in East Timor.

- * Almost all big hotels in Indonesia are owned by generals. Mme. Suharto (Mme. Ten Percent), the President's wife, is the biggest hotel owner in Indonesia.
- * The airline Merpati is owned by the generals. The generals control Garuda airlines.
- * Merpati planes are being used to fight the war in East Timor.
- * Your tourist dollars help keep the Indonesian economy going. Because of the generals' massive corruption, Indonesia now owes over \$US17 billion. Your dollars help them remove that debt.

IF, DESPITE THIS, YOU DECIDE TO GO TO INDONESIA, PLEASE TAKE THIS BROADSHEET AND LEAFLETS AVAILABLE EXPLAINING THE CRIMINAL WAR THE GENERALS HAVE LAUNCHED AGAINST THE EAST TIMORESE PEOPLE AND TALK TO THE ORDINARY PEOPLE AGAINST THIS WAR.

WANT TO KNOW MORE ABOUT EAST TIMOR?

The following publications will give you more detail than we can fit in this broadsheet. Available from addresses opposite. Add 20c. postage for each.

TIMOR STORY BY Helen Hill. A comprehensive background book on the Timor crisis. Only 50 cents.

TIMOR: FREEDOM CAUGHT BETWEEN THE POWERS by Denis Freney. The role of big oil companies, intelligence agencies and governments in the Timor crisis. \$1.50.

EAST TIMOR: THE GUILTY MEN. A speech by Labor Senator Arthur Gietzelt on the Timor crisis. Including also a speech by Liberal Senator N. Bonner. Only 10c.

EAST TIMOR SPEAKS. The speech of Fretilin representative before the United Nations Security Council, April 1976, and other documents. 50c. (Out soon)

LABOR MHR KEN FRY SPEAKS TO UN ON EAST TIMOR. Labor MHR Ken Fry spoke to the UN Security Council last April. This is the text of his speech, and valuable background material. Only 20c.

Also three different badges 20c. each.